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## The National Police Gazette

BY Enoch E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

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## LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 10.

### JOHN WASHBURN,

THE WESTERN ROBBER AND MURDERER.

Washburn's birth and parentage—Death of his parents—he bound out to his uncle, but robs him and sets out to seek his fortune—Arrives at New Orleans—Commits another robbery—Starts for the upper Mississippi—His misfortune at the boat—Memphis, forms a fatal acquaintance—Is introduced into the regular profession—Denny prepares Washburn for the trade of murder—The murder on the river—Denny and Washburn take to the road and become highwaymen—They rob the mail—Departure from Gladson—Murder of the old farmer—Natchez—New accomplices—Murder of the cotton planter.

John Washburn, whom we have selected as the subject of our present sketch, was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, in the year 1811. His father was a poor and industrious shoemaker, whose sober and correct deportment and uniform integrity won for him the respect of all his neighbors. Owing to his narrow means he was not enabled to give his son any education, and at the time of his death in 1824, John had mastered nothing in scholastic attainment beyond a very imperfect command of reading and writing. Unfortunately his mother, who was a most excellent woman, followed her husband shortly to the grave, and John was thus left at the age of thirteen to take his chances with the world, with no one to feel a deeper interest in him, than would be prompted by a regard for the value of his services. Immediately after the death of his parents, his father's brother, a thriving farmer, but a stern and rigorous man, took him into his service for the sake of saving appearances. Though the labors he had to perform upon his uncle's farm were severe in the extreme, the boy was allowed an unlimited license in his conduct after the hours of work were over, and following the natural bent of a forward mind, he would accompany the men of the farm to the tavern, or share with them the intemperate excesses which they secretly indulged in. This course soon resulted in rendering the boy idle, insolent and vicious, and bringing him in direct contact with his uncle on several occasions, induced from the latter, such severe and repeated punishments, that Jack secretly packed up his kit, and stealing the sum of six dollars from the house, bade the scene of his inflictions a farewell forever, and set out upon a journey of life which was doomed to run through a road of blood, and to end only on the gallows. This movement took place in 1826, and when young Washburn was but fifteen years of age.

He struck down the river and pursued his course of travel with the stream until his little fortune threatened to give out, when he stopped at Randolph and obtained employment in a brick yard. Here however he remained but three months, for at the end of that time being tempted by seeing his employer leave an amount of money in his desk before retiring from his office, he forced the desk with a chisel, rifled it of its contents, and made away from the town.



HIGHWAY MURDER OF THE COTTON PLANTER.

On arriving at a place of secure concealment in the woods, he examined the contents of his booty and found it to amount to twenty-five dollars. Having arrived at Plymouth, on Albemarle Sound, he engaged himself as a hand on board of a schooner bound for New Orleans. Knocking about New Orleans and indulging in every coarse and demoralizing pleasure, the young rascal soon found his cash dwindling to the lowest ebb, and warned by this of the necessity of either doing something at once, or of changing his quarters, he resolved upon the latter, and as a preliminary movement thereto, robbed a girl, with whom he had for some time maintained a base connection, of several dollars and of all her trinketry. Having performed this exploit he took passage up the Mississippi river for new adventures. His original intention on starting, was to go to Cairo, but having fallen in with some sharpers on the boat, who persuaded him to gamble, he was cheated out of the whole proceeds of his recent achievement. Nay, in the fever of his excitement he had even played himself into debt, and came very near being thrown overboard by one of the indignant gamblers for his want of honor in incurring obligations which he had no power to fulfil. Finding himself completely destitute, the young adventurer was obliged to forego his first intention, and to stop at Memphis, for lack of means to travel further. Immediately upon landing he marched to a brick yard which lay in sight, and again obtained employment. He worked here steadily for the space of two months, but at the end of that time, he fell in with an acquaintance one night, at a house of bad repute in the outskirts of the town, who was doomed to exercise an important influence upon his after life. This man's name was Sam Denny, and he was not only a notorious thief and passer of counterfeit money, but it was whispered among those who had a right to know him best, that many an unfortunate being had fallen a midnight victim to his murderous knife and pistol. There were certain indications of reckless daring about young Washburn (who, notwithstanding

he was but sixteen, had already attained the stature of a man) that attracted the attention of this man, and he determined to mould him for an associate. He found but little difficulty in his task, for instead of having to corrupt a mind unlearned in crime, as he had at first supposed, Denny soon found out that Jack had for a long time been a skilful amateur in the pilfering line. It cost him no trouble therefore, to persuade him to quit his laborious servitude and to join him in his more congenial designs.

Together, Jack and his preceptor committed a number of robberies during the next six or seven months, occasionally taking a trip up and down the river as the locality of the depredation required, and always returning to Memphis for security. During this period, he was introduced by Denny to several other members of the fraternity to which he belonged, and Jack now was not only regularly inducted as a member of the "cross" profession, but had the advantage of knowing most of the leading western members.

Six months with a man like Denny had made Washburn a proficient in every degree of crime but one, and that was murder. For this, Denny had yet to prepare him. He did not wish to induce his pupil in this bloody mystery, because he himself preferred that desperate and inhuman line of business, but because, as Jack knew the dark extent of his crimes, it was necessary that he should be equally steeped to make him staunch as an accomplice, and likewise to render him fit for any emergency that would require desperate men to meet. He therefore commenced preparing his pupil's mind by making light of life, and by enlarging in glowing terms upon the glorious exploits of those knights of the road who cry "stand and deliver" like Dick Turpin, and deliver a pistol ball into the body of a true man, with a melodramatic grace like Captain Macheath. Another plan was to carelessly remark of some member of the fraternity whom they had recently left, and whose good nature and pleasing manners had made an impression upon Jack,

"Ah, yes, Harry is a good fellow, and sings a most capital song. But you'd hardly suppose, Jack, that his pistol had turned up the faces of some dozen men."

By these means Washburn soon became familiarised to the idea of taking life in the way of business, and what at first would make him recoil with a shudder of horror, was now only regarded as a most unpleasant branch of the business.

Having got his pupil in a proper state of mind, Denny was not long in finding an opportunity to test his firmness. While spending a Sunday afternoon at a tavern, in Memphis, Denny got in conversation with the owner of a trading boat which had stopped there a few hours, and which was going down the river that evening. By plying him with drink he learned that he had six hundred dollars in money on board the boat, and at once told him that he and his friend were also going down, and would take passage with him as far as Peyton. The boat started just after dark, but after having proceeded about three miles on this course, Denny walked behind the owner as Washburn held him in conversation, and shot him through the head.

Washburn recoiled at first at this unexpected crime, but being bantered by his more hardened and inured companion, he stooped down, at his direction, and, with a forced smile, fastened a heavy weight to the body of the victim, and then helped to lift it overboard.

The murderers then rummaged the vessel, found the six hundred dollars in specie, and landing five hundred dollars worth of goods from the cargo, they stove the boat and shoved her out in the rapid channel to find the bottom as soon as she should fill. They then disposed of the goods to an old receiver a few miles distant, and returned to Memphis before day-break, congratulating themselves upon their good fortune, and chinking a thousand dollars between them.

The recollection of his crime haunted the younger miscreant uneasily for a time, but be-

ing purposely led into such dissipation by Denny, all his remaining sensibilities soon became blunted by debasing orgies and the excesses of the wine-cup. Soon tiring of this however, the elder ruffian brought the revel to a close, and after a few days of sobriety and repose had restored nature to her physical balance, they prepared again for business. With the remainder of the money they had left, they bought two strong and swift horses, and equipped themselves with all the secret weapons required by the most accomplished highwaymen. Being thus prepared for the road, they set out from Memphis, and striking to the interior, pursued their journey for two hundred and fifty miles without stumbling on an opportunity to exercise their newly adopted vocation.

At the end of ten days they arrived at a small town by the name of Gladwin, in the interior of Tennessee, where Washburn, being attracted by the figure of one of the female domestics at a certain tavern, determined to put up and make a stay. The robbers remained there for several days, when, at the end of a week, Denny aroused his companion from his amorous reverie, by proposing the robbery of the mail in a portion of the road which did not run far distant from that place.

Yielding to the claims of business, Washburn was obliged reluctantly to abandon his enjoyments and obey the directions of his stern and unsentimental leader. They set out from the tavern after having pretended to retire to bed, and between ten and eleven o'clock met the mail which was carried in an open cart, driven by a single man. Making a sudden rush as the vehicle was plunging slowly through the heavy rutts in the hollow before them, the robbers, with their faces shrouded in crape, dashed upon their prey.

Washburn seized the reins, while Denny pulled the driver from his seat, put a handkerchief over his eyes, and bound him to a tree. They then together rifled the mail bags of fifteen hundred dollars, and bidding the driver "good night," in a feigned voice, returned speedily to town. They did not retire immediately home however, but being in the spirit of enterprise, entered a store and stole near two thousand dollars worth of goods and money. Conveying all their plunder to a dense thicket at some distance off, they concealed the goods and buried all the money in an earthen jar which they had brought from the store for that purpose.

Having now accomplished the whole of their night's work, they retired to their tavern, and climbing to the window of their chamber by the assistance of a shed, resigned themselves to sleep. On the next morning the whole town was in an uproar at the robberies, and crowds were assembled in every direction speculating on the circumstance. With unparalleled audacity, Denny and Washburn went directly to the store they had robbed on the previous night, and there, while listening to the recital of the depredation and joining in the expressions of surprise in relation to it, the former picked three pockets of as many pocket-books, containing together an amount of seven hundred dollars. This money was deposited with the rest, and the robbers again set down quietly for three days longer. At the end of that time they ordered their horses, and bidding their host "good bye," took a southerly direction, leaving, however, all their money and their stolen goods behind, for fear, that after their departure, suspicions might arise that would induce pursuit. The precaution did not prove to be necessary, however, for after stopping for a couple of days at a place ten miles distant, without being followed, they concluded they might safely take up their plunder, and convey it to a market.

Having accomplished this during a stormy night, they retraced their steps in a southerly direction, and in five days afterward found themselves in a town five hundred miles distant from the scene of their recent depredation.

In this town they met with a man by the name of Henry Roberts, who belonged to their party, and to whom Washburn had once before been introduced by Denny. This man had himself just gone through a successful list of depredations, and finding our two characters in prosperity, proposed joining fortunes together, and by way of enforcing the arrangement, suggested

a plan by which a new harvest of plunder could be reaped. They were in the neighborhood of the house of an old farmer with whom Roberts had once lived, and who the latter knew always to be in possession of a large sum of money. Roberts avowed himself to be in the part of the country for the express purpose of gratifying an old grudge against the old man by robbing him, and by taking his life if such a course were feasible and advisable. Hearing this, Washburn and Denny came into the plan, and with these murderous intentions the trio proceeded to the farmer's house. Roberts knocked at the door, and after the interchange of civilities which followed a recognition between him and the old man were over, he applied for a lodging for himself and friends. The old man agreed to this cheerfully and without hesitation, and showed them up to a bed chamber which contained comfortable accommodations for them all. After waiting for a sufficient period for the old man to retire, Roberts led the way down stairs, and taking an axe which he had set ready for the purpose, went to the farmer's bedside and after gazing on him for a moment by the light of a lantern held by Denny, severed his head from his body by three blows of the weapon. Having committed this atrocious crime the infernal wretches robbed the house of eighteen hundred dollars in gold and silver, and departed.

After this money was divided, it was thought prudent that the trio should separate for a time, and Washburn selecting his route, turned south to Natchez. No sooner had he arrived in the latter city than he fell in with three old Memphis acquaintances, named Lovett, Jones and Carter, who all being expert burglars and pick-pockets, induced him to a professional connection. The first crime which Washburn committed with either of these parties was with Lovett. With the latter he was one day standing in front of a bank, when a wealthy cotton planter came down the steps, after having drawn a heavy amount of money. The robbers watched him to his hotel, and learning that he was going to start home that afternoon, ordered their horses and laid in wait in an obscure part of the road, through which they ascertained he would be obliged to pass. Tying their horses in an adjoining field, the bloodhounds crawled to a convenient hedge which skirted the narrow road, and there awaited their victim. By and by he came—a fine, manly looking fellow, with enough generosity and good nature in his face, to disarm the ire of anything but a fiend. Whistling, from very lack of care, the devoted man rode up unconscious to the fatal jungle, when the miscreants rushed forth, seized his affrighted horse's bridle, and ere he had time to draw a weapon or make a movement of defence, Washburn had shot him through the head. With but a single groan he reeled from his saddle to the earth, a dead man. After rifling the body of six hundred dollars, the murderers dragged it to a hollow which they had scooped at the bottom of a stump while waiting for his coming, and tossing it in, covered it up with dry leaves and an old mildewed log, which, after it had been placed in its position, looked as if it had mouldered on the spot for years. This infernal deed was committed in the summer of 1828. It was suggested and principally executed by Washburn, who at that time was but seventeen years of age. So rapid is the demoralization of the human heart when once begun.

During the fall and winter of 1828, Washburn and his associates employed themselves busily in burglaries, pocket pickings, and indiscriminate depredations until January, 1829, when the former went to New Orleans with Carter, and led a life of utter dissipation for the next three months. One night they went to a roulette table and lost a thousand dollars, but on returning home they met a man, whom they knocked down and robbed of fifteen hundred, thus gaining fifty per cent. on the capital of the night, notwithstanding their previous ill luck. Soon after this, being left penniless again through the risks of the gaming table, they committed a burglary upon a jewelry store, and took from it watches and other valuables to the amount of \$2,000. This "swag" they entrusted to the care of the celebrated Harry White, whom we have had occasion to speak of before in the life of Honey-

man, and Lyman Parks, and who was in New Orleans during the above winter. In this selection, however, they made a miscalculation, for Harry White ran off with the whole amount, and left the murderers cursing all English thieves with unmeasured emphasis.

Pushed by their extravagances into continual offence, they were obliged to keep busy all the time, but finally getting sick of plundering only for the keepers of gaming rooms, they determined to return to Natchez. Previous, however, to doing so they committed a most cruel robbery of a widow lady, whose husband had been turned into the grave but a few days before, and who as the remains of what had been a heavy fortune, left her the sum of fourteen hundred dollars. Learning her circumstances, and finding out also that she had this money in her house, they managed to entice away her servant and then knocked at her door for admittance. She let them in, but as soon as the door had closed, Washburn pulled out a pistol and told her they would take her life if she did not immediately deliver up her money.

Thus coerced, the unfortunate woman was obliged to give them all that she possessed, even to the ear rings in her ears, whereupon they gagged her and bound her to the bed-post, and left the house.

They left for Natchez the next day, and on the passage committed a robbery of \$1200, from one of the passengers on board of the steamboat. The loss was discovered before the boat had arrived at her next stopping place, and every person searched on board. This ordeal Washburn was enabled to pass safely through, however, in consequence of having previously concealed the book in the blacksmith shop. On the arrival of the boat at Natchez, he resumed possession of it, and managed also while going on shore, to quickly pass to Carter, who was on the wharf, a box belonging to a Dutchman, which contained seven hundred dollars in gold.

"Thirty three hundred in three days is not so bad," said Washburn, as they counted out their recent plunder in their lodgings; "and now the next thing is to keep it. For my part I swear against all gambling from this time out, I do."

"And so do I," said Carter, thrusting his division into his pocket.

(To be continued.)

**SHOCKING AFFAIR IN MARYLAND.**—The Baltimore American gives the following particulars of a truly shocking affair which occurred in the lower section of Charles county during the latter part of the last week. A slave named George, a most desperate character, belonging to Mr. John D. Miles, ran away from his master last March, since which time he has been roving about the county, committing numerous depredations. Last week, information having been obtained of his whereabouts, a party, among whom was a young white man, named Jesse Cook, started in pursuit of him. He was found on the plantation of Mr. Edward Keach. As he refused to surrender himself, a large dog was set on him, which he killed with the blow of a scythe. Mr. Cook then advanced towards him, when he struck him with a scythe, completely cutting through his collar bone down into his breast, and producing instant death. The negro then made his escape, and up to the time our informant left the county he had not been captured.

**MURDER AT PORT CARBON.**—We learn from a correspondent at Pottsville that much excitement exists in the vicinity of Port Carbon, in consequence of a colored man named Gregg, shooting a white man named Gunderson. The parties live within a few rods of each other. Gregg stole Gunderson's gun; the latter got a warrant out against Gregg for larceny, and Gregg sued him for threatening to shoot him. They both left the magistrates office; the colored man reached home first, and taking the gun in dispute shot Gunderson as he came to his house.—The shot took effect in the mouth, causing instant death. Gregg is now in Orwigsburg jail.

**MURDER ON A RACE COURSE.**—The Montreal papers of Friday and Saturday bring accounts of a murder committed at the races, on the Wednesday preceding. The victim was Mr. Clark Leonard, of the Mechanics' Coffee House, Main street. He was attacked by a number of men, in a sort of general row, and so beaten with clubs that he died the next day. The testimony at the coroner's inquest was voluminous, but threw little light on the transaction. It is intimated that political ill-feeling was at the bottom of the affair, the cry of "Orange-man" being made when the attack was made. The assailants were not known. Five other persons were also beaten.

**THE PENITENTIARY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS.**—was burned to the ground on the 8d of August, believed to have been set on fire by one of the convicts.

**IMPARTIALITY OF ENGLISH CRIMINAL MAGISTRATES.**—We publish the following from the London Weekly Dispatch, in order to show the prompt and impartial justice that it meted out in the English Courts of Justice, against offenders, without regard to their station in society:

**EXTRAORDINARY AND DISGUSTING CHARGE AGAINST A DISSENTING MINISTER.**—On Saturday evening, a dissenting minister, named Richard Connebee, of Dorking, Surrey, was brought before the mayor of Dover, at the Justices' Clerk's Office, on the following charge:—Emanuel Sell, aged 16, an agricultural laborer, in the employ of Mr. Francis Prescott, of the Castle Hill Farm, being sworn, stated, that on that morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he met the prisoner on the Old Castle Hill, who then and there exhibited to him a book with obscene prints, the object of which was to excite the passions of the young man. He having before heard of a man having done so, he went to his master, and told him what had happened, who caused the prisoner to be apprehended. In defense the prisoner said he confessed showing the witness the obscene prints; he did not know there was any punishment by law for doing so, and trusted as he had confessed the charge he would be leniently dealt with. He signed this confession. The Mayor then said, that from the many complaints against the prisoner it afforded him great pleasure to find that justice had at last overtaken him; and he felt he should not be doing his duty to the public, whose servant he was, if he did not give the prisoner the fullest punishment the law allowed, namely three calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labor, as a rogue and vagabond. The prisoner hoped his Worship would accept a fine instead of imprisonment. He answered, "I have no power. If I had it should not be exercised on your behalf." He was then taken to prison handcuffed through the public streets. We think it right to state that for the last three years past, in the summer season, the prisoner, with his wife and family, have had lodgings at Dover, and he has preached at Russell street Chapel there, during his stay, where he had become a great favorite. From his first visit, complaints were repeatedly made to the Magistrates by mothers whose children had been indecently assaulted by a man dressed as a clergyman, being the culprit, and he has been under the surveillance of the police from that time to the present, without any charge being (through the tender years of those assaulted) brought against him. Last year the complaints were very numerous, and he had been but ten days in the town this year ere he was caught at his old tricks. The disgusting practices of London, of which he is known to have been guilty, cannot be published to the world. He is married to a very amiable lady, and has, we hear, considerable property, and one child, having lost one about three months since. He was committed under the Act of Parliament, 1 and 2 Vic., c. 88, s. 2. He is of very gentlemanly appearance, dressed in black, with a white cravat, and carried a small umbrella in his hand."

**CRIME IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.**—The following is a comparative table of the convictions in England and Ireland, for the more grave offences, during the year 1844; the returns of English crimes are from the Parliamentary tables of criminal offenders for 1844; those for Ireland from the report of the Inspectors of Prisons, 1844. The comparison derived from the tables of prior years is not less favorable to Ireland:

	England.	Ireland.
Murder,	21	20
Manslaughter,	108	92
Attempts to murder, viz: shooting at, stabbing, wounding, &c.	116	52
Unnatural crimes, and assaults with intent do.	55	0
Rape and assaults, with intent to commit do.	148	52
Burglary,	354	45
Housebreaking, including breakings into curtilages, &c., for robbery,	473	14
Breaking into shops, warehouses, counting houses, &c. to steal,	151	3
Highway robbery,	167	23
Simple larceny,	11688	2758
Larceny by servants,	1652	11
Killing and maiming cattle,	20	7
Attacking and injuring houses	0	19
Setting fire to house, warehouses, &c.	98	17
Setting fire to crops, plantations, &c.,	10	0
Forgery,	109	7
Uttering base coin,	295	35
Being out armed, including breaches of game laws,	86	40
Prison breaking, harboring and aiding the escape of felons,	13	0
Keeping disorderly houses,	152	11
Total,	14516	3219
There is sadly prevalent in England, one deplorable crime, which, more than any other, denotes a total absence of moral restraint and religious influence—that of suicide—which, thank God, the instances in Ireland are uncommonly rare. A return is given in the parliamentary statistical tables from which it appears that the suicides in England during the years ending the 30th of June, 1839 and 1840, were: By males, 13559; By females, 598		
Total,	1957	

E. G. DANFORTH, ex-Judge of the Peace of Floyd county, Indiana, was arrested on the 11th inst., on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and after an investigation in New Albany, was held to bail in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next Circuit Court for that county.

**THE CASE OF ALEXANDER WILSON AND HIS SISTER.**—As was reported last week, this young man was arrested on Wednesday, at Jersey City and brought to New York, to answer the charges alleged against him of firing a pistol with intent to kill either his cousin, William Wilson, jun., or his sister, at the City Hotel, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. He was quite feeble, from the stabs received in one of his legs, during the affray, and had to be supported by his attendants.

On Friday he was arraigned at the Lower Police Office for examination. He appeared attended by Messrs. Sturtevant and Marsh, his counsel, and Deputy District Attorney Phillips & C. Lawton, Esq. appeared for the prosecution.

William Wilson, Jr. was then called by the defence for cross examination, and testified as follows.

The reading of the original Deposition of this witness was waived by consent of counsel.

**Question.**—Where do you reside?

**Ans.**—In the city of Pittsburgh.

**Ques.**—Are you a relative of Alexander Wilson?

**Ans.**—I am a cousin of his.

**Ques.**—Do you know Miss Caroline?

**Ans.**—Yes sir.

**Ques.**—Where does she reside?

**Ans.**—At my father's house in Philadelphia.

**Ques.**—How long has she done so?

**Ans.**—About 7 years, with the exception of a short time she was absent.

**Ques.**—How long had she been there preceding this occurrence?

**Ans.**—I cannot say whether it's 2 or 3 years; I am once a year at my father's house.

**Ques.**—Do you know any thing of the circumstances under which Miss Wilson came to your father's house the last time?

Mr. Phillips objects to this question, on the ground that it was irrelevant to the issue before the magistrate. Mr. Marsh contended it was proper testimony to show the state of feeling between the parties. The Justice decided the question to be inadmissible.

**Ques.**—When did you leave Philadelphia to come to this city before this assault?

**Ans.**—Sixteen days before we passed through this city on our way to the North; we got back Wednesday evening last. Before I left Philadelphia I had a written communication from Alexander Wilson.

**Ques.**—What was the purpose of it?

**Ans.**—It was asking an interview with me at the Columbia House, at Philadelphia, the next day; I went there; I did not appoint a meeting elsewhere; we walked towards Washington Square. The purpose of his meeting with me was to induce me to use my influence with his sister to give him a power of attorney to manage her estate; he might have asked for an interview with her; I think it probable he did, I replied that his sister had not asked my advice, but if she had I should not advise her to give him a power of attorney. He asked me if I would take it; I said I would not; I did not say to him I would have the power; I am entirely ignorant about her estate; I knew nothing in relation to her estate until within the last few days. When we separated at the time spoken of he warned me not to interfere with his business; I don't recollect whether I said I would or would not; I left Philadelphia a few days after that; I saw him once in the street since that in Philadelphia; had no communication with him; on the morning of the assault I saw him at my room door at the City Hotel; it was about quarter to 7; I had not been down stairs yet; my brother occupied the room with me; he was not down stairs; when I came to the door I was dressed; I had a cane in my hand; I left my brother in the room; I had not been to breakfast; when I came out with the cane in my hand, Alexander came up to me and said well Billy, I have caught you or tracked you at last; he said he was glad to see me there, and that he was going to have his sister now; I replied he had better not interfere with us; I believe nothing else transpired at that time. He did not say to me that he was going to have an interview with his sister and I must not interfere; I then went down stairs; my brother did not go down stairs there; I went to tell the landlord that there would likely be a disturbance up stairs if Alexander persisted in interfering with his sister; the landlord said he could not do anything; I went up stairs soon after that with my brother; we passed Alexander in our way up; he was walking up and down the entry; he did not say any thing to us nor to him; we went into our room; we then came out of the room in company with my sister and Alexander's sister; when I first came out I think I had no other weapon than my cane; I had a dirk with me when I went down stairs with the ladies; we were going to breakfast; Caroline and myself left the room together; we intended to leave town that morning; it was about half past 7 when we went to breakfast; our trunks were all packed and ready to go; we had got out a few steps when Alexander came up slowly through the passage; he was on my right; his sister was on my left; he came up to me on the right. He said to me, leave that girl; he then got right before me, I put out my hand to him and said, go away; my stick was hanging on my arm; I saw him putting his hand down as if he was going to draw a weapon; his hands were running about his person; the next thing I saw was the flash of a pistol, and heard the report; I was not hit by the ball; it did not hit any body. I saw a mark on the wall which I supposed was the effects of the ball; I do not know that that barrel was loaded with a ball; I raised my cane and ran at him, but I do not know that I hit him; I don't know that my brother struck him; we got him down; after he fell, I didn't know where the girls went to; I heard the ladies scream but did not know what became of them until Mr. Willard came up stairs; my dirk fell out while I was stooping down holding the pistol in Alexander's hand; it was about 3 or 4 minutes after Mr. Willard came up when we separated; when he assaulted me, the girls must have been behind me; I have got the dirk with me. (Dirk shewn.) I saw it again immediately after the affray; it was out of the scabbard. I did not have it in my possession while he was down; I did not use any knife to him; I think I see another person stab him; I thought I saw his sister in the act of chopping him with a knife, I said go away Carry; she made this motion more than once; I put my hand out and got cut; I don't say I got it from her; I don't know that Caroline carries a dirk; I did not hear from Alexander that he was wounded at that time; my brother carries a dirk; he had no other arms about him; he had no pistol; my dirk was not used on this occasion; the ladies had been removed to their rooms; as soon as the pistol was taken from Alice I joined the ladies; I saw no dirk in their possession; I did not see Alexander after that; I do not know where he was taken; there never was any previous enmity between him and me; no challenge had passed b'ween us; I would not have done him any injury had it been in my power; my brother never carried a verbal challenge to him; if he did it was without my knowledge; I never sent a message to him, if he would come to Pittsburgh I would give him a field fight; my brother Franklin never was sent to meet him to fight on my behalf; if any message of such description was sent him, it was without my knowledge or authority; my brother Francis came here from Pittsburgh last summer; he did not bring any message to Alexander from me.

**By Justice.**—The pistol did not explode but once; no shot was seen and it was supposed afterwards; the pistol was pointed at our party, but at which I can't say; it must have been towards me and his sister; the pistol was nearest Caroline; I can't say if she had my arm when the pistol was fired.

**The pistol was here shown; it was a six barrel revolver, each barrel held but one.]**

**Witness.**—Could not swear to its being the same one; soon after, I came to the Police and made a complaint; I did not advise Miss Caroline to come up and make a complaint; I came there in company with her.

The examination was then adjourned until Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Saturday, August 22d.

**William Wilson, Jr.**, re-called and examined for the prosecution by James B. Phillips, Esq.

I stated in my cross-examination yesterday, that I carried a dirk; I will give my reasons for it; I procured it in Philadelphia three days before I left; I got it for self defence; I had heard threats that I should be pursued by Alexander Wilson; I had no threats direct from him; he stated to me that I had sent him a verbal challenge for a field fight; I replied to him he must have misunderstood the matter; he talked in the same manner for some time when I turned round upon and told him I did not fear him, that if he wished to take any revenge from me he could attack me where he pleased; his reply was he could not do any thing in the State of Pennsylvania as he knew what the laws were, as he had been arrested once already; I said to him I sought no difficulty with him, and that I was frequently out of the State; he asked me to let him know when I would be out of the State; I told him I should decline letting him know that he could find it out; I told him that when I returned home I should pass through the city of Baltimore; I had no other interview with him.

**Question.**—From whom did you receive information that Alexander Wilson had said he should follow you?

**Ans.**—I heard at Saratoga that he had been there.

**By Justice.**—Has any person connected with this office suggested to you that you had better employ counsel?

**Ans.**—Some suggestion has been made to some of the family of the kind.

**Cross-examined.**—The conversation that I had with Alexander in Washington square, was not to obtain an interview with his sister; at the time he fired the pistol I don't think he was 10 feet from me; he was beyond the reach of my arm when he fired; I don't recollect how far he stepped back; I saw the flash distinctly; I was looking at him when he fired; I saw the pistol in his hand; I examined the indentation in the wall; it was about an inch and a half long; I think it could have been made by a ball; I can tell in what position I was in; I was in the narrow passage between the wall and the bannisters nearly opposite room No. 30.

**By Justice.**—The ball has never been found.

**Caroline E. Wilson**, cross-examined by Sturtevant. Before this witness was examined, Mr. Lawton, the counsel for Miss Wilson requested that he might be permitted to sit near her. This was objected to on the part of the counsel for the defense.

**Witness.**—My name is Caroline E. Wilson, am sister to the prisoner. I reside in Philadelphia, have done so for 7 years. I was absent about a year and a half; I lived formerly in Louisiana. The last time I came to Philadelphia was about 2 years ago. I came as far as Wheeling, Va., in company with my brother. I have no parents living. After I came to Philadelphia the last time, the first time I saw my brother was about a month after.

Mr. Phillips here rose and stated that he did not consider this course of examination proper; it was done for the purpose of harrowing up the feelings of the parties; the whole matter before the Judge was the charge preferred against the accused. The counsel for the defense stated it was not for such purposes, and the Court decided that the examination was proper.

**Witness resumed.**—I came on to this city with my brother and returned with him to Philadelphia. I saw him the summer of 1845 again. He called at the house to see me; we were on friendly terms at that time. The first time I saw him this summer was in the street, a short time before this affray, in Philadelphia, I did not speak to him. I passed him on the opposite side of the street. I felt some fear in passing him. I was present at the time of the affray at the City Hotel—it was between 7 and 8 o'clock. I occupied the room No. 34, it was near the door of that room. I had hold of my cousin, William Willard's arm when it occurred. Alexander came immediately to me. He spoke to my cousin; I did not hear what he said. William told him to go away, and moved him off with his hand; he said nothing more; he had his cane hanging on his wrist. I don't know whether he pushed him or not. He did not touch him to my knowledge. I do not know Alexander's object in coming up to me; it was after William pushed him he fired his pistol at him, I was looking towards him at the time. The pistol was aimed at us, myself and cousin. I saw the dash but did not see the pistol. I can't say who it was aimed at. William did not use his cane to my knowledge. I left his arm immediately. I stood in the entry after that, I went forward after he fired towards Alexander.

**Ques.**—What occurred after that?

The Justice here informed the witness that she was not bound to answer any questions that might tend to implicate herself.

**Ans.**—William and Nicholas then threw him on the floor.

**Ques.**—Where were you at that time, how near them?

**Ans.**—I was very near them, towards my room door.

**Ques.**—How long was he on the floor?

**Ans.**—I don't recollect—I did not see his pistol.

**Ques.**—Did you see any other weapon?

**Ans.**—I decline answering that question.

**Ques.**—Was there any other weapon used?

**Ans.**—I decline answering that.

**Ques.**—How long before the parties were separated?

**Ans.**—I don't recollect. Some other person came there. I did not see Alexander after he got up. I did not observe when my brother was on the floor that he was bleeding. I have stated all that I saw of the occurrence. I came to the police the same day and made an affidavit.

**Ques.**—By whose advice did you come?

(Question objected to by Phillips and admitted by court.)

**Ques. Repeated.**—William did not advise me but left it to my own discretion to come or not.

**Ques.**—Has Alexander made any threats to you?

**Ans.**—Yes sir, he has; he has threatened to shoot me; this threat was made last summer.

**Ques.**—What was the reason he did so?

**Ans.**—He wished to take me away and I did not wish to go with him; I don't remember that he threatened me more than once; I was at the house of my aunt in Philadelphia; it was in the parlor; he had a pistol in his hand at the time, and said he would shoot me; I don't know who gave him the pistol or whether he had it the evening preceding; after the threat I did not go out of the house with him; he joined me once in the street; he went away the same day; my cousin, the sister of William was present at the time; I am 21 years old this summer.

The counsel here stated they had no further questions to ask.

**Alexander Wilson**, the defendant, was then put upon his examination after having been informed by the Judge that he was at liberty to refuse to answer all questions.

**Ques.**—Where were you born?

**Ans.**—In the State of Louisiana, in the parish of Iberville, am 29 years old.

**Ques.**—What is your business?

**Ans.**—I decline answering any further questions by the advice of my counsel.

#### PRIESTON'S EVIDENCE.

**Dr. Price**, 50, over.—I am a physician in this city; I was called at the City Hotel on the morning of the 13th August, to see Alexander Wilson, it was soon after 7 o'clock; he was wounded in 6 or 7 places on the right leg between the knee and ankle, some of them were as deep as the muscles would admit; he was bleeding profusely; I dressed the wounds; it would require some great force to make these wounds; the wounds were evidently made with a pointed instrument; they were serious wounds of their character; punctured wounds are attended with danger; I am not his physician since; he left the City Hotel the same day.

**John Barton**, sworn.—I am a waiter at the City Hotel, I was present on the morning of the affray; I heard the report of the pistol and went up in a minute after; I was in a little entry a short distance from the place; the parties were all on the floor together; the ladies and the three gentlemen; the ladies were at the feet of the one who was on the floor; the ladies were trying to pull the gentlemen away; I saw a dagger in one of the gentlemen's hand, the sheath laid on the floor; I was at the head of Alexander and begged of him not to stab him; he said get away or you will get stabbed yourself; soon after saw Mr. Jennings and Mr. Smith standing by his side; they begged that they would loose the man; they said they would not as he would fire as soon as they let go; I then saw the pistol taken from him by one of the gentlemen, I can't say which one it was handed it to Mr. Jennings; soon after that one of the gentlemen picked up the dagger and put it in his waist next his skin; I saw him then go and speak to the ladies; he returned to the prisoner directly after, and I saw him stick the dagger three times into Alexander Wilson's leg; I did not cry out as I saw the prisoner did not flinch; I supposed it only went in his boots; it was a small dagger, five inches long; I saw him stuck three times; the scabbard of the dagger was crimson and silver; I would know it again if I was to see it; it was a fine pointed dagger; the blade at the hilt about an inch wide; it was about the inner part of the leg he was stabbed; did not see no blood; he did not say a word when he stabbed him; the prisoner was on the floor; he had laid him after the ladies and gentlemen had left him before he was stabbed; he laid about two minutes on the floor; the sheath now shewn me looks like the sheath, if I am not mistaken there was a piece of silver in the centre; it has the same pieces of silver on the head as it had then; this is some like the size of the dagger. (Dagger shewn.)

I examined the wall and looked for the bullet; I could not find it; I should think the indentation on the wall was caused by throwing a trunk against it; it was about 2 feet from the floor.

**Cross-examined by Phillips.**—I first saw the prisoner about half past 7 o'clock. He was walking in front of No. 34 to No. 35, and had his hat on. The chamberlain told me that he asked if the ladies had gone to breakfast. I went to see what was the matter. A minute after I heard the report of the pistol; I did not see the pistol till it was out of his hands. The two gentlemen and ladies were all on him, I first saw the dagger in the gentleman's hand when he was trying to get the pistol; he left Mr. Wilson to go and speak to the ladies; he did not speak to them more than a minute; he then returned, and in the presence of a number of persons who had collected stuck his dagger three times in the leg; I saw the dagger go in and made no attempt to stop him; he drew it out enough to press it in again; I felt so much hurt I could not speak. I can't say which of the men did it; the one who did it had no spectacles on. Mr. Jennings stood close by the prisoner's head; I did not mention it to Mr. Jennings or Willard that I saw the prisoner stabbed. I saw the prisoner in No. 29 after he was setting with his foot in the wash basin. I was first spoken to on this subject last night. I told the gentlemen what I knew; they said I must come here to-day. I never heard any one say they saw the prisoner stabbed but myself. I did not tell Mr. Willard of it. I looked for the ball a half an hour after the occurrence. The men were 10 or 12 minutes on the prisoner while he was on the floor.

The testimony being here closed, the case was submitted without argument, and the Justice decided that Wilson should find bail in the sum of \$2,500, for his appearance at the next Court of General Sessions, to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. (See above)

**ABDUCTION OF THE BODY OF WYATT.**—The Auburn *Advertiser* of Thursday gives the full particulars of the abduction of the body of Wyatt from the jail on the previous day, and its subsequent recovery from the State prison, where it had been concealed in a cask and placed in a barn. It seems that the body was taken from the jail by a carman who drove directly to the State prison, and upon enquiry it was found that Dr. Leander B. Bigelow, an agent of the Geneva Medical College, had ordered it to be taken from the jail, and refused to give any satisfactory account of it. The Doctor then went to Syracuse, and on his return he found a large crowd, numbering several hundred, awaiting his coming at the car house, who followed him with hisses and groans. Here he endeavored to equivocate, to avoid questions, but the cask was nevertheless opened, and the body of Wyatt found in it, pickled in liquor. The head of the cask was then re-placed, and followed by a crowd, was taken to the burying ground and deposited in the vault of a private citizen, who had kindly offered its temporary use, until the body could be decently interred, which was to be done at 9 o'clock the next morning.

To our view, this is an outrage which calls for the severest censure from the public—not because the hardened convict himself was entitled to any sympathy—his own acts had placed him beyond that—but because of the positive promise made to him by the Sheriff and others that on account of his friends and relatives, he should have a decent burial. Wyatt himself was a villain—a remorseless, un pitying villain—but he has paid the penalty of his crimes, and it is not right that his relatives and friends—for there is no doubt but that he had them—should be unnecessarily pained. Their affliction is already sufficient.

**WYATT'S BURIAL.**—At half past 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a large number of citizens, perhaps two hundred, had assembled at the North Burying Ground to see that Wyatt's last request should be complied with. A suitable coffin had been provided by the citizens, (the original coffin in which the body had been put at the jail is either concealed or destroyed,) the vault was opened and the body transferred from the casket to the coffin, and conveyed to a part of the cemetery remote from other dead, and silently and decently interred. The body when

## National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1846.

**THE NEW POLICE AND THE TWELVE HOUR SYSTEM.**—We published an article last week condemnatory of the present onerous system of regulations in relation to the daily duties of the members of the new police, and in connection with the subject, insisted upon a strict adherence, as well in public as in private service, to the rule, that no man whose duties are regular and capable of accurate admeasurement, should be required to work more than ten, or at most twelve hours a day. We are pleased to find that our views on this subject have met with the general approbation of all classes of politicians, and that measures have already been taken to make the above principle, with the police, a test question in local politics.

The only objection which we have heard to the proposed amelioration, comes from *The Morning News*, which, while it admits that our arguments in favor of the reformation are well founded in the abstract, doubts the propriety of any movement to lighten the labors of the present incumbents, that involves an increase in the expenditures of the department. This is very well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough, and the objection is not sufficiently plausible to warrant the oppression of a large body of faithful and deserving men. It is commendable to save the public monies, but it is not commendable to save them by grinding the faces of the public servants; and moreover, no mere notion of *Economy* should operate to the subversion of a great principle. Year after year for the last three centuries, the laboring classes starting from a state of abject servitude, have been winning gradual ameliorations to their lot. Among their more recent achievements has been the acknowledgement, even by the most cold and reluctant minds, that the laborer should not toil more than ten hours in the day, and while this principle is recognized and tacitly admitted in monarchical governments, it certainly is deeply incumbent upon a government like ours.

We who profess the special guardianship of the rights of the oppressed, should not be the first to set the rude example by which they may be trampled under foot. If, as governmental bodies, our republican communities do not feel disposed to make themselves the prominent inculcators of a just system, they should not at least be guilty of a demoralizing infraction of its principles.

To speak for the city of New York, we can safely say that she is rich enough to be just, and has no excuse in wringing from sixteen to eighteen hours a day out of her workmen on the police, to the infringement of a rule which is the chief protection of the great mass of her citizens.

Encouraged by the mischievous example which she has thus set, the manufacturing speculator can now answer the complaints of his overtaxed employees by pointing complacently to her as a richer employer than himself, and find in the comparison a democratic authority for heavier exactions than before. He may then wind up the triumphant contrast by remarking—"Why should I be condemned by you, who, as public employers are so much harsher than myself? I require but thirteen hours of your toil, but you, more imperious and less merciful, take advantage of your superior power and superior wealth, and exact eighteen hours out of twenty-four, from those whose wants will not allow them to reject hard terms. Be content therefore with my generous moderation and rejoice that I do not inflict the full harshness of your own rule upon yourselves."

Where would be the answer? It would not do for them to deny that they had authorized the principle, for they had quietly suffered their fellow working men on the police to go to their eighteen hours of servitude a day, without a protest. They would be confounded into silence, and though they might not admit the demonstration, they would feel the force of the rebuke, and complain no more, until they had atoned for their former infidelity to their principles, by remedying the error at the polls.

This is just the course for them to take now, before the mischief works beyond its present circle, and every working man, nay, every citizen who is jealous of the honor of his city, should take an interest in bringing the question to a test.

In addition to the principle at stake, we must not forget there is a question of practical injustice involved, that deserves a scarcely smaller share of our consideration. The new police is composed of nine hundred faithful, intelligent and reputable men. They have rendered and are rendering great services to the city, and the city, can in return, afford to be just to them. We say that they should not be obliged to work more than ten, or at the outside, twelve hours a day! Who says no? We also say, that unless this rule is voluntarily conceded by those who have the power, either by dissemi-

tion, increase of force, or otherwise,) that the question should be taken to the polls! Who says no to that?

**SILVER BURNERS.**—There has been a new description of robbery recently set on foot by certain ingenious *chevaliers d'industrie*, for which we can find no more appropriate designation than silver burning, and which from its peculiarity is deserving of a description.

The silver burner or swindler who is desirous of making a speculation, hires an office, and purchases a strong iron hooped specie keg. This, after having nearly filled it with refuse iron or other material to give it a proper weight, he fills up with genuine new half dollars to give it the appearance of being filled to the bottom with the same coin. He then prowls about until he drops upon some avaricious tradesman whose acquisitiveness is sufficiently strong to make his conscience easy to temptation. Having found a proper subject, he carries him to his office, and after pledging him to secrecy, he opens the head of the keg, runs in his hand and rolls over the shining half dollars, and then informs his staring victim that they are a new emission of counterfeits from an extensive company in Canada, of which he is principal agent; that they are made by a new process which defies detection, and which, for all the purposes of trade, are quite as good as genuine. To prove this, a piece is rung upon the floor, is passed through the aqua-fortis test, and if necessary, is even cut in two. Of course, the evidence of its excellence is complete, and the purchaser aroused to the chance of the speculation, listens favorably to the offer of getting them at half price, or thirty per cent, and closes with the bargain on the spot. The silver burner then receives his pay, perhaps \$250 for the contents of the keg, and gives the purchaser the key of his place to send for the prize. No sooner, however, has the victim got out of sight, than the burner returns to the shop with another key, and carts off the keg himself, leaving an empty office to the rogueish purchaser. His excuse to the latter when they meet, is, that his office must have been robbed, but that he will make every thing right by sending for a new lot to the company in Canada. He cares, however, very little whether his customer is satisfied or not, for the rascally conditions of the bargain secures him from any prosecution in that quarter.

There have been two cases of this kind of swindling in this city during the last six weeks, and the silver burner who performed the trick is at present in this city. We would publish his name and personal description if the evidence were in our hands to warrant it, but being aware of his regular pursuance of the system, we feel called upon to caution acquisitive flats against the trick.

**OUR LIBEL SUITS VS. THE OLD POLICE.**—The multiplicity of other business which we have had on hand, has not allowed us to pay much attention to the answering little brochures which the folly of certain individuals among the "old police," the fraudulent lottery men, and some outside swindlers have got up in the way of libel suits against us; but the aspect of affairs ahead, after the completion of our present volume, promises us leisure to attend to the merits of all of them in turn. Perhaps, of the present batch, the suit that will afford the most amusement, as well as benefit to the public, will be the one brought in the Superior Court of this city, by A. M. C. Smith, of the old police.—The basis of this remarkable complaint will be recollected by our readers to be our exposure of the plaintiff's share in the disgraceful release of *Jim Webb*, *Charles Harrington* and other of the robbers of Livingston & Wells' Express, on a secret compromise which comprehended the return of but a small portion of the plunder, and which was made in derogation of every principle of law, of policy, or of justice. For the denunciation of this disgraceful transaction, and of the infamous system of compromise which fosters and protects the thieves at the expense of the public, A. M. C. Smith, of the old police, has solemnly declared that he has been damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars, and we commend this estimation of injury to the calm attention of the public as a strong evidence of the value set by the old police upon the profits accruing from their submerged systems. As all the secret history of the Express robbers, of the movements in relation to the division of the plunder among the thieves, of the infamies of the stool pigeon and compromise systems of the old police, will be made manifest in the course of this remarkable prosecution, we will endeavor, as in duty bound, to have the suit brought on as soon as possible. That the public may form some idea of the rich developments to be expected from this contest between light and darkness—this death struggle between corruption and reform, we will enumerate a portion of the witnesses to be called on the part of the defence.

First in order will come Messrs. Livingston & Wells, who as yet have made no revelations to the public. Then will come the Mayor, the

District Attorney and police officers of Rochester; next Messrs. Tell, Ridgely & Cook, of Baltimore; next Recorder Vaux and Mayor Swift of Philadelphia; next James Young, Edward McGowan, police officers, and Edward Woodruff, of the same city; next Mayor Havemeyer and the Chief of Police of this city; next James Smith, the son of the plaintiff, and lastly, by way of seasoning and enriching the finale, will be called the robbers of the Express themselves, in the following order.

**First**—James Webb alias Williamson alias Morgan, alias Holmes of Philadelphia, brother of the celebrated Charley Webb, whose burglarious exploits combined, occupied nine numbers of our paper, and whose joint depredations during their residence in this country (exclusive of Jim's Express robbery) have amounted to over half a million of dollars.

**The second** is Charles Harrington alias Morton, alias Holmes, of Buffalo, who was convicted at Erie, in 1841, for robbing a clergyman of \$200, sentenced to the State prison for seven years, and pardoned out in 1843, on condition of leaving the state for 20 years.

**The third** is Dr. Hatch, alias Dr. Brown, of Troy, &c., a noted wholesale dealer in counterfeit money, who has also served his term at State prison service.

**The fourth** is John Whitehouse, alias Old Duke, alias Roberts, of Philadelphia; well known as a pickpocket to every prominent police officer in our Atlantic cities, and now a fugitive of justice from Mobile for robbing Mayor Hoppin of that city.

**The fifth** is George Williams, alias Slappy, of Philadelphia, an escaped Botany Bay convict, who also has served a term of five years in Sing Sing State prison.

**The sixth** is the widow of the well known pickpocket, Dr. Mitchell, (recently deceased,) who now keeps an abortion shop in Locust street Philadelphia.

**The seventh** is little Ben Pratt, alias Purdy, of Philadelphia, a well known thief and dealer in counterfeit money, who gave up \$5,000 that had been given him for safe keeping by Dr. Hatch, reserving \$7,000 in another "plant," yet to be recovered.

**The eighth** is Sally Pratt, wife of little Ben, well known as a passer of counterfeit money, and aider and abettor of thieves and rogues.

**The ninth and tenth** are old Jim Purdy and his wife Betsey, the father and mother of thieves and counterfeiters, both of whom have been often arrested and re-arrested for passing and dealing in counterfeit money.

And last, but not least, the notorious George Howell, now in Cherry Hill prison, who received the same amount of the stolen funds that was shared between the "Old Duke," "Slappy," and "Dr. Mitchell."

If out of this retinue of witnesses, with the ten very respectable parties who wind up the proceedings, we do not succeed in astonishing the public, and in destroying the submerged systems, (which it appears are worth five thousand dollars a piece to all of the old police in the habit of profiting by them,) then there is no force in marvels nor virtue in revelation.

We shall reply to the declaration of the old police in the September term, and bring the matter to a conclusion as soon as possible, but in the meantime we do not intend to sleep upon this issue, if another is to be had by the denunciation of new abuses, or by further revelations in relation to the old.

**INSANITY AMONG CONVICTS.**—There are seven convicts sentenced to the State Prison at Sing Sing, that are now pronounced insane, and among them are three, who no doubt were laboring under partial derangement when they entered the prison. Several of them have been supported for months at the Bloomingdale Asylum, from the funds of the prison, but they will soon be sent to the State Asylum at Utica. Their names are Wm. H. Moore, committed from Westchester county, for rape; Simon McMaster, for burglary, from this city; John Tilston, for burglary, from Dutchess; Jane Bacon, for perjury, from Buffalo; David H. Wheeler, for assault and battery with intent to kill, from Monroe county; James Townsend, for grand larceny, from Dutchess, and Robert Kilby, for grand larceny. Insanity in several of these cases has arisen from the effects of imprisonment upon the mind, and in the last mentioned case from onanism alone.

**POLICY OFFICE KEEPERS.**—Two or three of these offenders are to be tried in the September term for selling lottery policies against the Statute, who, if convicted, will have an opportunity of testing the impartial justice of Recorder Scott. The poor, ignorant, lame negro, who was convicted in March last, though acknowledged to have some claims upon the commiseration of the court, was sent up to Blackwell's Island for six months. What then can be expected by a lusty, intelligent and stereotyped offender, who is capable of pursuing other means of a livelihood: "Twelve months at least!" therefor policy men, be wise in time!

**MOCK AUCTIONEERS.**—These rascally deprecatives have recovered from the crusade which Mayor Havemeyer set on foot against them, and are again plundering with the same audacity as of old. Five or six constructive robberies of the mock auction order have been committed by the stationary rogues in Broadway, during the last two or three days, and we would suggest to the Mayor the propriety of sending out his peripatetic show-board battalions once again. This system, if it does not drive the rascals from their dens, will at least warn many an unwary stranger against their establishments and their practices.

**INSULTING FEMALES.**—We have received several complaints lately by letter and otherwise, from females who are insulted by the impudence of well dressed rascals in the street. Our advice to all ladies thus annoyed, is that they take no notice of the puppies who address them, until they discover a policeman, when they should give the scamp in charge and hand their address to the officer, that he may notify them where to appear to make their complaint against the contemptible offender. If this rule is pursued by ladies whenever they are insulted in the street, they will soon win the same privilege to walk abroad, free from the continual apprehension of a rude assault, that is enjoyed by the ladies of every other city in the United States, but New York.

**BENEFITS OF THE NEW POLICE.**—It will be seen by our police report in another column, that a burglar, who had succeeded in plundering a house in Rose-street on Tuesday morning last, was overhauled by a policeman just after he had issued from the house at day-break, with his booty on his person. Had it not have been for the arrangement of post duty under the present system, the above burglar would have escaped—for there would have been no one by to have observed him; and had he have fallen into the hands of certain of the old police whom we could name, he would have been released on a compromise in ten minutes time, instead of having been brought in to answer to the law. The difference between the old system and the new, may be seen in the above example and the contrast we have presented. The business of an experienced officer under the old regime was to let thieves go, that they might steal again; but under the new, it is the interest of the policeman to arrest old rogues and bring them in, for that gains them credit and keeps the rogues from troubling them in the future.

**POLICE IN THE CONVENTION.**—Policemen who are desirous of ameliorating their present oppressive duties and regulations, and of securing their rights from future encroachment, should carefully read, and advocate "Broderick's Police Bill," now under the consideration of a special committee of the City Convention, and to be brought before that body when it resumes its sittings in September. It contemplates reforms which will not only double the efficiency of the present system, but which will lighten the duties and protect the rights of every member of the department. The bill will be found published at length in our paper of August 1st.

**CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.**—The number of deserters from the California regiment, since their residence upon Governor's Island, has been thirty-one, in all. These have not been published in our desertion list, in consequence of the returns having been made out in a manner which required them to be sent back to the Adjutant of the regiment for correction. We understand that the regiment is in fine condition and in fine spirits, and well content to loose all who are disposed to sneak away. We shall probably have the list of the regiment next week.

**POLICE OFFICER JAMES YOUNG.**—Under this heading several of the Philadelphia papers allude to our last week's expose of the infamous system of criminal compromise, and point to the letters of James Young, the present captain of the Philadelphia police, as evidence incontrovertible, that it should be immediately abated. We have only to add at present, to these demonstrations from our sister city, that Mr. Young is perfectly well qualified by long experience, to reveal the mysteries of those dark and secret systems which have for years so miraculously protected the most daring and celebrated thieves, and enabled police officers to enrich themselves upon the subversion of the laws. We have in our possession other documents, bearing upon the above subject, which are equally as interesting as the four letters of Mr. Young, relating to the Webbs, but having furnished sufficient evidence for the present, we postpone the rest till a more convenient season. The trial in the Superior court will soon come on, and then the whole budget will be opened.

**LIVES OF THE FELONS.**—The edition of this extraordinary publication is nearly sold. Publishers and others should forward their orders to once to their agents in this city, if they wish to secure success for fall and winter sales.

**THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.**—The National Police Gazette keeps regularly increasing its circulation from week to week. This is a cheering evidence of the improving state of public morals as well as of the advancing intelligence of the country. The schoolmaster is indeed abroad, but ever since the 13th of September, 1845, he has never commenced his weekly march without a fresh copy of the National Police Gazette in his hand. It is already admitted that its circulation is the barometer which marks all the refined advances of society.

**HONORA SHEPHERD,** the well known counterfeiteress, who was sentenced from this city some time since, and subsequently pardoned, is now living in the State of Illinois, much respected for her deportment by numerous friends and acquaintances who reside there.

**PARDON OF JACK SULLIVAN.**—The secret efforts made by certain parties to deceive Governor Wright, in order to procure a pardon for this well known thief and daring burglar, are well understood, and will be totally frustrated as soon as we can procure copies of the necessary papers. The pardon of this rogue should be followed by a general release of all the convicts of the prison, as there is no worse man within its walls.

**GEORGE HOWELL IN CHERRY HILL.**—We understand that certain attaches of the police of Philadelphia, have united their force with certain thieves in order to obtain the release of this noted pickpocket, by Governor Shunk of Pennsylvania. If the Governor wishes a record of his long career of crime, we will prepare and forward it for his examination.

**LIFE OF WASHBURN, THE WESTERN MURDERER.**—In promising the commencement of the Life of Murel, the great Western land pirate, this week, we overlooked the fact that we had but two numbers left for the completion of the present volume. To make our work complete in itself, therefore, we are obliged to postpone the life of Murel for a couple of weeks, and give a biography which would not out-run the limit. This is the cause of the production of the history of Jack Washburn at the present time. It should be read by every body, and particularly by youth, to whom it affords a striking example of the rapid progress and fatal consequences of a course of crime.

**TO BOSTON CORRESPONDENTS.**—We shall be much obliged to any of our Boston correspondents or friends for any information relative to John Clark, painter, now of this city. Officer Russell will oblige by communicating any facts bearing upon certain breast-pin, &c.

**INDEX TO VOLUME FIRST.**—Our correspondent "J. C. P." who addressed us on this subject, will oblige by calling at the office, or informing us where we can see him.

**DISPLAY OF PUGILISM.**—Another of these disgraceful scenes came off on Tuesday, in the State of Connecticut, between two men of this city, named James Stewart and William Wilson, for \$200 aside. They fought 83 rounds, lasting two hours and twenty-five minutes, when the sheriff of the county with a posse interfered, and the combatants were withdrawn, both claiming to be winners.

**OUR NEW VOLUME.**—One number more will complete the first volume of this paper, and as we shall not, in the succeeding volume, print any extra numbers, subscriptions should be handed in at once. We have carriers in each of the wards of the city, who will deliver the paper regularly at the place ordered.

**A SECOND ESCAPE.**—The New Haven Palladium informs us that the well known cloak thief named Frazee, alias Crichton, has escaped a second time from their prison. He feigned sickness, and gave an alarm on Friday night last for the keeper to bring him some water. Crichton seized the opportunity to rush by him and escape. He is about five feet and 7/8 inches high, of a light complexion—has grey eyes and brown hair. Between two of his front lower teeth is a triangular gap, not quite large enough to admit another tooth. He had on a black coat, black pants, and black hat. A reward of \$25 is offered for his capture.

**PERJURY AT THE WEST.**—The Burlington, Iowa, Hawk-Eye, of a recent date, says that Edwin Wilcox was brought before Justice Wightman one day last week, on the charge of perjury. After hearing the evidence and the arguments of able counsel, Wilcox was bound over to appear at the next District court, to answer to the charge. This is the same person who was arrested here some time since on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences.

**POSTMASTERS** are authorized to act as our agents, and by sending us five early subscribers with the subscription money, will be entitled to one copy for one year.

**FULL LIST OF DESERTERS.**—In accordance with orders from the war department, we this week present our last page filled with a tabular list of desertions from the army. The publication of this list has had a most salutary effect as a preventive against desertions, and numbers have been arrested and returned to their quarters, from the complete personal description accompanying each name. We shall soon be enabled to evince the power of publication in a more definite manner. This week it will be seen that but eighteen have proved traitors to their country.

**NEW-YORK HUZZARS.**—The communications received relative to the command of this company will be disposed of next week.

**MORE COMPROMISE.**—Our next chapter on the compromise of crime will develope the forgeries of Higgins, the Wall street broker, and Warner & Drinker's subsequent operations.

**MAYORALITY NOMINATIONS.**—John Swift has been nominated by the Whigs of Philadelphia—Richard Vaux by the Democrats, and Peter A. Browne by the Natives.

**CONSEQUENCE OF CRIME.**—The Zanesville, Ohio, Courier says of Brown the Akron counterfeiter:—"The felon leaves outside the prison walls, a very interesting family. His daughter, a beautiful girl of about 20 years, had she an honest parent, would have been esteemed the belle of Akron. Against her own fair fame, not a breath of blighting scandal was ever whispered. But the sins of the father were visited upon the child."

**A CHAPTER OF CRIMES—EPES SUSPECTED OF THREE OTHER MURDERS.**—It appears that Epes, the murderer of young Muir, in Dinwiddie county, Va., is now suspected of having murdered several other persons in the same county, and among the number, his own son, the mother, or mother-in-law of Mrs. Epes, and a drifter.

**THIEVES AT THE WEST.**—The city of St. Louis appears to be infested with hotel robbers, thieves and pick-pockets. In all cases of arrest, where they are doubtful of the identity of the rogues, a published personal description will do much to prevent future operations.

**WM. M. PRICE AND WM. BRADFORD.**—In our last week's paper we published the letter left by Wm. M. Price, deceased, to his creditors, in which he complained of the unjust treatment of William Bradford, of this city, in refusing to make a settlement of certain claims he had against him. Mr. Bradford has since published a card in which he denies that he ever made any pledges to Mr. Price "to do what was right" in relation to the conveyances of property made by Mr. Price to him, but that he held them as absolute and clear titles. Charles Price, one of the sons of deceased, responds to the card of Bradford, and publishes an extract from a letter written by Bradford to the late Lewis Moore, in which the secret operations of Bradford to secure the estate are exposed under his own hand. The whole letter should have been published, and also "the bonds" or "deeds" or "conveyances" by which the estate of Mr. Price was transferred into the hands and control of Bradford for much less than their real value. As we were the means of placing before the public the letter of Mr. Price, we shall also be the medium through which the whole affair shall be investigated, and the truth of his dying words sustained against the calumny of those who deny them.

**MORE COMPLIMENTS.**—The Sandersville, Ga., Telescope, of the 14th inst., contains the following:—

"**THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.**—This valuable and interesting paper is published in the city of New York, and has for its object, the exposition of vice in its thousand varied forms, and in this way furnishes the best statistics of the growth of immorality and the dark depravity of the human mind, so as to enable the Philanthropist and moralist at once to see the increase of crime to devise the best measures to stay its further progress. In this the able Editors contribute many very valuable suggestions, as there is scarcely the notice of an offence, that they do not follow the same with able reflections, calculated in their opinion to arrest its onward march. In this weekly sheet, will be found, a longer catalogue of horrid murders, burglaries, arson, rapes, robberies, forgeries, swindling, cheating, and of crimes and minor offences, than can be found in any other publication with much sound reasoning, on the cause of the depravity of the moral and social condition of men. This paper also contains the list of Deserters from the Army, and much other important statistical information. It is ably edited by Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, and published at No 27 Centre street, New York, at two dollars per annum. We cannot too strongly recommend the same to the notice of the public."

**MURDER IN WINSOR, MASS.**—"A Record was murdered some persons as yet unknown, on the night of the 18th inst."

**WORKING OF THE NEW POLICE.**  
Onerous duties of the men—Injurious effects from want of sleep—Division of time—Suggestions for new arrangement, &c.

**MESSRS. CAMP & WILKES.**

Gentlemen.—By reading the excellent article in your paper of the 22d inst., headed "THE NEW POLICE," I was happy to see that there is one paper in the city edited by gentlemen of talents, who have the feeling and independence to advocate the rights of the oppressed, against "the tyranny of wealth and power." The present arduous duty of the Policemen not only renders them slaves, as you say, but destroys their physical strength and impairs their mental faculties. They are exposed to all weather, without the privilege of wearing a cloak, or carrying an umbrella; they have no regular hours for their meals or for what little sleep they do get; and of course no time to recruit the frame, cultivate the mind, or attend to those moral duties, which when forbidden make a man a slave indeed. I hope the article which I have alluded to, will be carefully read by those high in authority, who are not only responsible for the lives and property of citizens, but for the welfare and good conduct of the Policemen; and that they will have the sagacity to move in time to modify the present system where it is unnecessarily oppressive, and adopt some plan which would not only lighten the duties of the men but enable them to be more vigilant and efficient than they possibly can be under the present arrangement.

Since reading your paper, I have been informed that the Policemen do not have four hours for repose between post duties, and that it is impossible, especially in hot nights, to get much sleep in the close and noisy station houses between seven and eleven; that when relieved from the post at three, it takes all of half an hour to get at the station House, to bed and asleep, and when called at a quarter before six to go on duty again, it leaves but two and a quarter hours for continuous sleep, and to get even this, they must bargain for the good fortune of not being called out to fires, or disturbed by the screams and noise of prisoners that are brought in. The watch that is relieved at eleven is called again quarter before three, allowing three and a quarter hours for repose, instead of four, which is the longest interval from leaving their post, until they must be on guard again. When fires occur, they sometimes get no sleep during the whole night—for they have to attend roll call at six in the morning—and when those are called, who have to relieve the day watch at eight o'clock to get their breakfast, those not on duty are again disturbed. On all holidays they have double duty to perform, and have not one night out of the three hundred and sixty-five, to recruit themselves, unless they are sick or disabled. This duty is far too hard. Experience has proved that no set of men can with safety undergo it. The best military men and physicians admit this fact, and the evidence of the former is seen in the military regulations, that soldiers have double the time off guard that they have on. No European system of Police requires more than eight hours\* in the twenty-four,—and this is the term that I would suggest. But as there cannot be an increase of men without the action of the Legislature, I believe the present number of men, by having their posts lengthened, and having three sets, to stand four hours alternately, would be able to patrol double the ground, and perform their duties more faithfully, cheerfully and better, than they do now. But if this cannot be done, I have been told by the Policemen themselves, who ought to know, that they could perform the same, or more duty than they now do, by standing half the night—that the sleep they could get from seven until one, and from one to six, would do them more good, than all the sleep that they can possibly get now, and there would not be so much time lost by relieving, &c.

Respectfully yours,

ALPHA.

\* The policemen should themselves decide upon the measure of duty which they are willing to put to the legislative candidates. Our proposal is the ten hour system, because we think it most easy of success. But we protest unqualifiedly against more than twelve.

Ed's. National Police Gazette.

**ALEXANDRIA MAYER'S COURT.**

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

Before the RECORDER and Ald. HARRISON and PRYOR.

William H. Hazard was found guilty of assault with intent to kill Catharine Cook. Sentenced for 10 years to the State Prison.

John McCormick, who was found guilty of grand larceny, was sentenced for 5 years to the State Prison.

Samuel Davidson plead guilty to an assault on the Sheriff, and was sent to the Penitentiary for 30 days.

Geo. Kreuder and Evehart Hegan plead guilty to an assault, &c., on Francis Shedell, but they are not yet sentenced.

Aldrich, convicted on Monday, of grand larceny, was sentenced 5 years to State Prison.

Stockton was then put on trial for robbing Charles Pemberton of some gold eagles and a \$50 bill, on board the steamer Knickerbocker, about a month since. The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

SATURDAY, August 22.

John Stockton who was put on trial yesterday for robbing Charles Pemberton, was sentenced to the State Prison for the term of three years.

Jas. Barton plead guilty to an assault and battery, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days. Several others plead guilty to the same offence and were sentenced to the Penitentiary for different terms.

COUNTERFEITING.—Ten dollar bills upon the Cabot bank, at Cabotville, Mass., signed J. Chase, President, and G. Walker, Cashier, letter B, some dated June 2d, and others May 16, 1846, have been circulating at Brooklyn, N. Y. The vignette shows a blacksmith shoeing a horse, upon the back of which is a rider. The plate on the left represents a farm girl, with a sheaf in her hand. The engraving is well done, but the hue of the printing ink is rather brown. Some five dollar counterfeits upon the same bank have also been discovered.

WONDERFUL CASE OF INCEST.

The demand for the last edition of the extraordinary investigation in the case of Daniel Burnett, charged with incest upon his daughters, having exhausted the supply, a third edition has been printed and is now ready for delivery to the trade. Price, \$1 per hundred. Single copies 5 cents.

**AMALGAMATORS TURNED LOGAN.**—The police of the 5th district, on Monday night made a demonstration upon a notorious house of prostitution kept at No. 6 Leonard street, the resort of all colors and conditions, and took in custody two quite interesting but very frail white nymphs, by the name of Sarah Jones and Julia Day, and also a brace of dark beauties of a most particular Ethiopian shade, who rejoiced in the names of Ann Weaver and Margaret Thompson. They were sent to the Tombs and discharged by Justice Drinker.

**CAUGHT AND CAUGHT.**—As policeman Cole, of the 4th Ward police was going his rounds at about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning, he saw a man coming out of the basement of the house of Mr. Saddler, No. 25 Rose street. The man had a bundle of clothing under his arm, and was about making off when the officer invited him to walk back to the house, when, Mr. Saddler being awakened, it was ascertained that the property stolen was worth \$275. The thief supposed he had only a bundle of clothing, but as it turned out, there was a wallet in a pocket of a coat which he had stolen containing \$204 and upwards. The name of the burglar is Wm. J. Brian. He confessed his guilt when taken to the police office.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—On Monday a young man named James McDonald, was arrested, charged with embezzling from his employer, Mr. Edward Murray, grocer, of the corner of Elizabeth and Walker street, some \$200. The accused had been in the employ of Mr. Murray since September last, working for \$5 per month. Suspicion had been entertained against him for some time past, and Mr. Murray marked some pieces of silver coin, which were found in the trunk of the accused, where was also found gold coin and bank bills, amounting in all to above two hundred dollars.

**FALSE PRETENCES.**—Willett Denike was arrested on a charge of obtaining a bill of dry goods to the amount of \$367, from the firm of Fenner, Bird & Smith, of No. 62 William street, under false and fraudulent pretences, and a bill of goods from the firm of Messrs. White, Taylor & Britnell, amounting to the sum of \$307; also from the firm of Ward & Heath a bill of goods to the amount of \$107. All of these goods were obtained from these firms at a credit of four months. Several other charges are preferred against Denike. He was held to bail in the sum of \$2000 to answer.

**A DRAWER ROBBED.**—The store of Francis, Fitts & Co., No. 62 Pearl street, was robbed on Monday of nearly \$150 in cash, by a couple of adroit thieves, one of whom engaged the attention of the salesman while the other forced the till. The money consisted of one \$50 bill on the Lewiston Bank, and \$45 in ones, twos and threes on the Delaware Bridge Company, the balance in specie.

**BRUTAL AND REVOLTING AFFAIR.**—Between two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, a female, named Mary Mann, was found in one of the streets of the 11th Ward, in a state approaching insensibility, who, upon being somewhat revived, stated that she had been caught in a lone place in the upper portion of the ward, by a gang of some twelve or fifteen brutal scoundrels, and abused in a most fiendish and revolting manner, the entire horde of beastly villains, in turn, perpetrating a nameless outrage upon her person. She was taken to the station house, and a physician sent for, who, on examining her injuries, gave his opinion that she might recover, although her system had received a severe shock. There have as yet been no arrests.

**ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.**—The good effects of notifying Police, when persons leave their houses closed during their absence in the country, may be seen from the following:—Mr. Wm. Van Hook, who resides at No. 78 Clinton place, went into the country, leaving the house in charge of a servant, and at a late hour last night a police officer found a light burning there and no person to be seen in the house; he stationed officer Smith, of the 15th district at the rear entrance, when he arrested about midnight, a man who gave his name as John Timson. He was held on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary, and an officer was placed in the house the remainder of the night to protect the property.

**ARREST OF MARY STONE.**—A policeman of the 11th Ward, arrested a notorious dealer in counterfeit money called Mary Stone, on suspicion of passing the following counterfeit bank bills: \$20 bills on the Farmers' bank of Amsterdam, New York; \$3 bills on the Cumberland bank, also \$10 on the Schenectady bank. Any person having taken such money, will do well to apply to Justice Taylor, at the Essex market police office, to further the ends of Justice.

This woman is the sister of O'Brian, who was sent up as the accomplice of Jack Cantar, a few weeks since.

**NATIONAL INDEPENDENT POLICE.**—We have recently added the services of several competent gentlemen to our already extended Police Corps, and shall be better prepared than ever to attend to all business entrusted to our charge. We call the attention of merchants and others in this and other cities to this announcement, as heretofore, we have been compelled to refuse many applications made to us, on account of the multiplicity of our work.

In all cases, involving the loss of money, or property by false pretences, fraud or robbery, we shall be prepared to act with the utmost promptitude on the most reasonable terms.

All communications received by letter or otherwise, desiring information, will be considered confidential and when accompanied by a fee, will be immediately attended to, and an answer returned at the earliest opportunity.

Communications or personal applications from the new Police of this city or from any of the cities or towns of the Union or Canada, will be promptly responded to on payment of postage.

Strangers visiting the city desirous of a guide to view our Public Institutions or on other business, can be accommodated.

CAMP & WILKES

27 Centre-st., New-York.

## NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

**BEST FOR TAKEN.**—The Petersburg *Intelligencer* of Thursday, notices a rumor which had reached that town, via Lynchburg, of the arrest of Eps, the murderer of Mr. Muir, at St. Louis, and says, we have papers from there as late as the 11th, (subsequent to the reported arrest,) which are silent on the subject. St. Louis papers to the 17th, have been received in Baltimore, and make no mention of his arrest.

**MORE PRISONERS ESCAPED.**—At 1-2 past 12 o'clock on Monday last, George Hood and Charles Brown escaped from Middletown Jail, Ct. Hood is an old offender—is five feet high, with black hair, large whiskers, dressed in a black frock coat, striped vest and striped pants. Brown is five feet six inches high—dark complexion, dressed in blue jacket, striped pants and vest—arm marked with India ink "A Sailor."

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—A man named Benjamin F. Markley, recently attempted to shoot his wife, while the latter was at work at a cigar maker's, at Cambridgeport. He snapped two pistols at her—but they were overloaded, and did not go off. Markley has been in prison at East Cambridge for some misdemeanor nearly a year, and his wife separated from him and supported herself by cigar making. He was committed to jail to take his trial for the assault.

**New COUNTERFEIT—LOOK OUT.**—Sporious one dollar bills, State Bank of Indiana, South Bend Branch, payable to J. L. Jenigan, letter E; vignette, blacksmith shop, are in circulation. On comparison with the genuine issue, it is found slightly defective in quality of paper and in the engraving. The vignette differs in being less distinct in all its particulars of representation. In the counterfeit the abbreviated words "Cash'r." and "Pres't." have no periods, which are to be found in the genuine.

**WHISKEY AND THE GALLOWS.**—An old woman in Ireland had contracted, to have a gentleman shot as he passed her cabin, for a certain sum of money, and as the gentleman approached she put the gun into her son's hands and directed him to fire—but his heart relented.

"Oh! mother, I cannot shoot the gentleman."

His mother called him a "miserable coward;" and put the whiskey bottle to his lips—

"Drink," said she, he did drink, his courage came, the poor gentleman was shot dead, and the mother and son were hanged for it.

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**—Escaped from the jail in Amherst, county of Hillsboro', N. H., eight persons, known by the following names: Anthony Leighton, of New Bedford, Mass., is a man about 6 feet high, light complexion and thin face—John B. Smith is a man about 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion and thick set—Peter Godfrey, a boy about 14 years of age, dark complexion, thick set—John Butler, an Irishman, about 30 years of age, sandy complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and thick set—Isaac Russell, about 18 years of age, dark complexion, of middling size—Lorenzo D. Montgomery, is about 6 feet high, light complexion and of a spare make—Charles Scales, a boy about 15 years of age, light complexion and thin face—Jackson Wilkins, is a man about 20 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches in height and thick set. For Leighton, Montgomery, Jackson, Wilkins, Smith and Butler, \$20 each—and for Ru sell, Godfrey and Scales, \$10 each, will be paid to any person or persons who will return said prisoners or either of them to the jail in Amherst.

**CURIOS SEDUCTION CASE.**—His Honor Judge Edmonds, of the Circuit Court, delivered several decisions, one of which, on a motion for new trial in a case of seduction, disclosed some very curious facts, highly illustrative of the morals of the up country folk. The cause was tried by Judge Edmonds, at Hudson, in September last, in which John D. Cater sought to recover damages from William H. Cook, for the seduction of his step-daughter, Sally Ann Irvin.

At the trial, Sally Ann testified, that in the summer of 1843, she was living as maid servant, in the family of Edward P. Livingston, Esq., where the defendant was a hired man. One warm night, she, Sally Ann went to sleep with another girl, in a small room in the long hall, when the girl proposed to smoke some cigars, which they did; the defendant soon after came in, put his hand on the bed, and asked who slept on the front side; a boy, who was also in the bed, said "Sally Ann;" he then got between the two, when she tried to get up, but the defendant lay on her clothes and she could not get away, and he tickled her so, she was out of breath "and had to give up," and the seduction followed.

The jury gave \$350 damages. A new trial was asked, on the ground that a step-father could not maintain the action, she being at service elsewhere. The Court held he stood in loco parentis and denied the motion.

**A LARGE DEFALCATION.**—The Charleston correspondent of the Herald, writes on the 18th inst., that for "several days past this city has been in a state of high excitement, in consequence of the defalcation and flight of Alderman McDonald a bank director, hitherto greatly respected in the community. It seems that Mr. McD. left several days since, ostensibly with the design of going to the Virginia Springs for the benefit of his health, having fixed a certain time for his return. Meantime, several of his notes became due and were protested, and the community at length began to suspect that all was not right. His liabilities are variously estimated. Some say they amount to \$150,000, and others \$250,000. He was married to a mulatto, by whom he had six children. His family have all left in the ship Anson, bound to your city. A police officer has been despatched to New York to arrest them when they land, and bring them back to Charleston. The direction taken by McD. is not known, although it is suspected that he has gone to New Orleans. The State Bank of South Carolina, is a large sufferer, as well as several brokers and merchants, personal friends of the defaulter."

**BURGESS, STRINGER & Co.**

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EG to inform the Public, that at their store can be found every description of book printed in these United States, as well as many imported from other countries. Their stock of Literature is complete—from the profound and elaborate tomes of the philosophic, to the light and airy productions of the French and German schools. Every description of Book, Magazine, Periodical, and especially of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, can be procured, with catalogues of the same by those who desire them.

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**NEW WORKS LATELY ISSUED BY BURGESS, STRINGER & Co.**

THE GREAT HISTORICAL ROMANCE!

**THE COUNT OF MONTE-CHRISTO,**

BY ALEXANDER DUMAS,

Author of "The Three Guardsmen," "Twenty Years After," etc., etc.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR—WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

We have just issued a perfect and faithful translation of this powerful and magnificent Romance—a work which the Paris Reviewers assert to have thrown Hugo, Balzac, and Sue, in the shade, and which has already taken the reading community here by surprise.

The conception of the plot is both striking and original. A man, young, generous, tender and resolute is out with his powers unbroken. The company of one of those persons, so far beyond their age in intellect that it deems them mad, has educated him. Destiny makes him master of an immense fortune. The dreadfulness in the years of life, the robbery of its bloom might have been compensated by improvement in the fruit, had he, on leaving his dungeon, found his affections safe from the havoc of the storm. But his father is dead of starvation, the woman whom he loved, and from whom he had been torn on the eve of marriage, has forgotten him and given herself to his rival. His heart becomes rigid and lost to all loving trust in the Power who had permitted such appalling blights to fall on him and on his fellow men.

Life needing an object, he constitutes himself an avenging demon to punish those who had wrought this ill. For years he is dedicated to this work, and the plan, by which he at last draws all his prey into the net, is magnificently wrought and gives a strong continuous interest to the narrative. But the part that is original is the ingenuity with which his intellect and his wealth are brought to bear on the springs of society to so great an extent. There is a good deal also characteristic of the past, and which, in times when civic life shall become still more luxurious and rapid, will be looked back to with interest, as a sketch of the early stages of that era.

The book is full of brilliant scenes; the rough sketches of character and place are always good. There are many passages showing knowledge of the passions and that ferment ion in the dregs of life commonly called the world, which no other man could write. Monte-Christo, abstinent in the midst of pleasure, feeding silently on his own heart, lets all the personages play out their natural parts, only furnishing the occasions and means for them to use or misuse, according to their tendencies. Dumas is of a liberal and sumptuous nature; his African blood is warm, and in his pages we accordingly discover the glows of a heart gushing with feeling, as well as a hand nervously penning the effusions of an intellect, strong and vigorous from his innate genius and study.

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**DR. TOWNSEND'S****COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.**

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

**DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.**—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

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Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injurious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—occurring weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sands' and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

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We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefitted by it.

JOHN McGOWAN.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGowan, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

# NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

431

SIMILARITY OF DISEASES—COUP DE SOLEIL—COLIC  
DYSENTERY—BILIOUS COLIC—IMPURITY OF CITY  
AIR—PREVALENCE OF CATERPILLARS—WHY  
HEALTH CAN BE SECURED BY THE USE OF

## BRANDRETH PILLS.

I now begin to say something about individual diseases: the fact is, that I have no doubt that all are essentially the same, but modified in some cases, and aggravated in others; for we know that a simple headache is occasioned by either the swelling of a vein or artery, in some way immediately connected with the brain; or by gaseous vapors, which, by their expansion, prey upon the vessels of the brain. This last is, no doubt, the reason why a foul stomach affects the head, causing sick headache, &c. &c. Now these causes may be so intense as to produce apoplexy. The stomach may be so very sour that immense quantities of gas may be generated there, and absorbed into the circulation; the brain and vessels of the head may receive the accumulated vapor, their fine cavities become filled; some of them may burst, and an apoplectic fit take place. Any one must see the perfect identity of the causes between simple pain in the head and those which produce apoplexy, and too often sudden death, bereaving families, bay, communities of valuable citizens.

How EXCESSIVE HEAT produces *Coup de Soleil*, or a sudden prostration or paralysis of the body and mind:

The disease popularly known as

## BEING SUN-STRUCK.

The only persons subject to this dreadful physical evil are those already in a state of incipient disease. For of one hundred men, all working exposed to a hot sun, one, perhaps will only be sun-struck; he was no more exposed than the ninety-nine, but he had that within him, which being acted upon by the rays of a vertical sun, produced a tremendous acceleration of the purifying principle in his body, which becoming gaseous in its nature, ascends to the brain, and occasions a sudden shock to the whole nervous system, which terminates in a perfect suspension of all the powers of the mind and body. Had BRANDRETH PILLS been used the day previous, this would, in all probability have been prevented; because the matters which became so poisonous in consequence of exposure to the heat, would have been out of the body; let them be used in doses of eight or ten pills or more after the attack; if medicine will do good they will do it. The wiser plan is to take them in time, which is to be sure and use them the moment any ill health is felt. If this were done we should have very few deaths from exposure to the sun or other causes.

**CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY,** and sudden attacks of BILIOUS COLIC, are often said to arise from eating some particular article, as fruit and the like. This is folly, and shows the true principle is lost sight of entirely, as regards the occasion of these disorders. Twenty persons all eat of the same fruit; one only is attacked with Colic, Dysentery, or Cholera Morbus. All the nineteen are just as well the day after as they were the day before; the fact is, they were well the day before; but the one attacked had certain impurities in his body, which were roused into action by the fruit: the fruit was not to blame; the impure humors were the cause of the difficulty. A dose or two, or at most a week's use of Brandreth Pills, would have placed that person's body in such a healthy condition that the fruit would have been one of the most beneficial articles of diet. It fact, during this hot weather, nothing is better to eat than fruit—and the more the better. No harm will ever come of eating fruit or vegetables in their season, provided Brandreth Pills are occasionally resorted to. When any of these diseases attack the body, no other medicine is necessary but Brandreth's Pills. Let them be used in the beginning, so as to act very strongly. It may be necessary to use sometimes as many as twenty Pills in the first few hours, say in doses of four or five every little while, until the Pills have evidently taken effect. Often one dose of four or six Pills will be all that is required to effect a cure. Should the disease be obstinate, use a little gum water—a table spoonful three or four times a day. The Pills must be used until a cure is effected. Nothing will sooner cure.

Those who are obliged to continue in the city at this season, should use these Pills often, as a preventive against sickness. There are many evidences this time that the atmosphere is far from being pure; this can be established by those who will observe the number of caterpillars on every tree; and it should be remembered we are breathing this atmosphere of disease-creating power, whose impurities breed these insects every moment of time. This baneful atmosphere incorporates itself with our blood, and tends to make it impure.—Brandreth's Pills take out this impurity—acts as disfectors—prevents all mischief—and persons, by using them, may keep their health in any climate, no matter what may be its poisonous qualities.

What shall we do then under these circumstances, to secure our health? We need do nothing but use the Brandreth Pills. They purify the blood, prevent an accumulation of bilious and other humors upon which disease finds resting place in our bodies. For if these humors are suffered to remain, they so vitiate the juices and various fluids of the body, that we become exceedingly subject to contagious and other afflictions. Therefore it is of the very greatest importance to have BRANDRETH'S PILLS always on hand; by their timely use much difficulty will be prevented. Should the bowels be constipated, immediately take sufficient to produce several free evacuations; and if necessary, continue their use to prevent the same symptoms; for be assured, there is no safety even in healthy districts, during an American summer, unless the bowels are evacuated once or twice in twenty-four hours. When this does not take place naturally, it must be produced by the use of Brandreth's Pills. Do not imagine that even a daily use of these celebrated Pills weaken, or in any manner debilitate. They do not. On the contrary, by their use the functions of the stomach are restored; the bowels not only cleaned but strengthened; the appetite and digestion become improved. The blood necessarily becomes pure and vigorous, and is much more capable to withstand the effect of malaria, or contagion of any kind, than it would be in a state of impurity. How wonderfully different are the chances of health, to those who follow the above mode of prevention to those who carry with them a load of impure humors!

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per Box, (WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.)

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241 BROADWAY.

Retail Office 274 Bowery, and 241 Hudson-st., N. Y.  
Mrs. Booth, No. 5 Market-street, Brooklyn.

## COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

“MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as “by magic”—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills.—And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPENSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THIS cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

## CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 29th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer st., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

## BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hanwell, 165 Division; Geo. R. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 639 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Dennis, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

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IN medicine has been achieved by DR. IVANS & HART in the cure of Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness) convulsions, &c. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, then in the name of humanity no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable. Please call on or address (post paid) the following persons:

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To realize the whiteness and delicacy of hand according to the Byronic standard, it is simply necessary to wash with Gourard's *Balsam Medicated Soap*, as all disfigurements of the skin, such as tan, freckles, redness, roughness, pimples, chaps, cracks, chafes, &c., instantly flee before its wonder-working powers. This Soap gives an exquisite transparency and polish to the nails, removes the unclean white specks alluded to above, and thins, softens and defines the skin around the roots of the nails. It can be used with hard or salt water, and is delightful for shaving.

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Aug. 6

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Feb. 14

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This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Occulists—has been in use a long time, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, concussions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street (Granite Building,) and 100 Fulton street, corner of William and 77 East Broadway. And sold also by respectable Druggists in the United States.

14

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The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depuyer, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

Aug. 6

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SPLENDID COLORED DAGUERREOT

[OFFICIAL.]

**A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.**

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NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
216	John Soeder	Rec. 2d Art.	25	hazel	brown	dark	5' 10"	Prussia	laborer	July 4, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	July 12, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	
216	Andrew H. Taylor	1st Inf.	21	hazel	brown	fair	5' 9"	Curwinstown, Pa.	tailor	" 4, " Erie, Pa.	" 10, " Erie, Pa.	
217	Henry Reist	Recruit	21	blue	light	fair	5' 6"	Kerhasser, Germany	tailor	June 20, " Rochester, N. Y.	" 9, " Rochester, N. Y.	
218	William Zimmerman	"	25	blue	brown	ruddy	5' 9"	Weimar, Prussia	blacksmith	July 6, " "	" 9, " "	
219	John Farmer	3d Inf. K.	25	blue	light	fair	5' 9"	Merrimac co. N. H.	musician	Nov. 23, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	April 19, " Ft. Niagara	
220	George H. Turner	"	26	grey	light	light	5' 6"	New York	farmer	June 19, 1846, Sackets Harbor	July 8, " Sackets Harbor	
221	William H. Haef	"	21	grey	brown	light	5' 10"	Niagara, N. Y.	blacksmith	April 29, " Buffalo, N. Y.	" 8, " Sackets Harbor	
222	Wesley Turkington	"	25	black	black	florid	5' 10"	Elizabethtown, Canada	farmer	" 11, " Sackets Harbor	" 8, " "	
223	Benjamin Merrill	"	19	hazel	brown	light	5' 9"	New Hampshire	blacksmith	June 10, 1846, Madison barracks	" 11, " "	
224	Peter Ferguson	2d Inf.	1	blue	dark	ruddy	5' 11"	Ontario, N. Y.	farmer	May 26, 1846, Sackets Harbor	" 12, " "	
225	Peter Higgins	"	21	blue	dark	light	5' 9"	Toronto, Canada	laborer	Sept. 13, 1846, Mad. bk's, N. Y.	" 13, " "	
226	Lewis Stanley	"	26	blue	brown	light	5' 6"	Devonshire, England	laborer	May 16, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	" 14, " "	
227	John Hickie	"	26	blue	brown	light	5' 6"	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	May 22, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	" 15, " "	
228	David Crighton	"	25	grey	sandy	light	5' 6"	Massachusetts	carrier	July 2, 1846, Mad. bk's, N. Y.	" 16, " "	
229	James Walker	"	21	blue	brown	light	5' 6"	New York	farmer	Feb. 19, 1846, Mad. bk's, N. Y.	" 17, " "	
230	James Johnson	Recruit	24	grey	brown	dark	5' 6"	Muskingum co. Ohio	clerk	March 18, 1846, Newport bk's, Ky.	" 18, " "	
231	Redmond Batchelor	3d Inf.	1	blue	brown	fair	5' 11"	Dublin co. Ireland	school teacher	Sept. 18, 1844, Philadelphia, Pa.	" 21, " Matamoras	
232	Lot Ledger	"	23	hazel	brown	fair	5' 6"	Philadelphia, Pa.	soldier	" 15, " Camp, Matamoras		
233	Nicholas Schows	8th Inf.	B	blue	light	light	5' 6"	Germany	farmer	Jan. 10, 1846, Corpus Christie	" 16, " "	
234	John S. Cote	5th Inf.	K	blue	brown	dark	5' 6"	Canada	laborer	Oct. 4, 1846, New Orleans, La.	" 17, " "	
235	George P. Cook	"	K	blue	sandy	dark	5' 7"	Ireland	blacksmith	Feb. 18, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	" 18, " Oswego, N. Y.	
236	Adam Montgomery	3d Inf.	G	blue	light	ruddy	5' 7"	Scotland	laborer	April 25, 1846, Ft. Mellen, E. F.	" 19, " "	
237	Cornelius Harley	"	G	blue	dark	light	5' 6"	Ireland	carpenter	Oct. 16, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	" 20, " "	
238	James Agnew	"	G	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Pittsburgh, Pa.	shoemaker	June 2, 1846, Albany, N. Y.	" 21, " "	
239	James Brown	"	G	blue	brown	light	5' 6"	Ireland	laborer	June 13, 1846, "	" 22, " "	
240	Nicholas Gianoy	"	G	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Ireland	soldier	April 25, 1846, "	" 23, " "	
241	James Keough	"	G	blue	dark	light	5' 7"	Scotland	laborer	Mar. 28, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	" 24, " "	
242	George Miller	"	G	blue	dark	fair	5' 7"	England	laborer	July 7, 1846, Chicago, Illinois.	" 25, " "	
243	Harrington Michael	Recruit	27	blue	sandy	ruddy	5' 6"	Cork Co., Ireland	farmer	June 2, 1846, Newport, Ky.	" 26, " "	
244	McCarthy Calahan	"	25	blue	brown	fair	5' 10"	Cork Co., Ireland	carpenter	June 5, 1846, New Orleans Bk's.	Second Desertion.	
245	Edward Cahill	"	29	black	black	dark	5' 9"	Galway, Ireland	farmer	April 27, 1846, "	Second Desertion.	
246	Ira Langworthy	4th Inf.	C	blue	grey	brown	5' 7"	Hudson, N. Y.	laborer	May 28, 1846, New York	July 14, " Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	
247	Robert W. Adams	Recruit	24	grey	brown	fair	5' 6"	Manchester, Eng.	seaman	" 14, " "	" 20, " "	
248	James McDonald	"	20	grey	brown	fair	5' 6"	Ireland	soldier	" 15, " "	" 21, " "	
249	James Daley	"	27	hazel	brown	fair	5' 9"	England	farmer	" 16, " "	" 22, " "	
250	Wm. H. Jones	"	25	black	black	dark	5' 8"	Eastport, Maine	laborer	April 9, 1846, Watertown, N. Y.	" 23, " Watertown Arse's	
251	John Corbett	Ord. Dept.	32	blue	black	dark	5' 6"	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	May 7, 1846, West Point, N. Y.	" 24, " West Point, N. Y.	
252	Martin Creanan	Art. W. Poin.	25	grey	light	light	5' 8"	Ireland	laborer	July 16, 1846, Kingston, N. Y.	July 20, 1846, Kingston, N. Y.	
253	Robert Hanan	Recruit	26	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Connecticut	laborer	" 18, " "	" 20, " "	
254	Joseph Morgan	"	22	blue	light	fair	5' 9"	Baden, Germany	stonecutter	June 30, 1846, Dubuque	" 6, " Dubuque, I. T.	
255	Charles Hess	"	30	grey	dark	florid	5' 6"	Carlsbad, Penn.	farmer	July 13, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	" 17, " Syracuse, N. Y.	
256	James Wayne	"	25	blue	dark	ruddy	5' 4"	Portage, Ohio	bricklayer	May 29, 1846, Columbia, Pa.	" 18, " Ft. Monroe, Va.	
257	Cornelius Crownier	4th Art.	K	blue	brown	sandy	5' 10"	Philadelphia, Pa.	painter	June 6, 1846, Pittsburgh	" 20, " Pittsburgh	
258	John B. Woodson	"	K	blue	brown	ruddy	5' 9"	Charleston, S. C.	farmer	July 27, 1846, Newport Bk's, Ky.	" 21, " "	
259	Nothaniel More	Recruit	26	grey	fair	dark	5' 10"	Lancaster City, Pa.	bricklayer	July 30, 1846, Bedford, Pa.	" 22, " "	
260	William Lyons	"	26	hazel	brown	fair	5' 11"	Ireland	farmer	" 23, " Utica, N. Y.	" 23, " Utica, N. Y.	
261	William H. Clarke	"	23	blue	light	fair	5' 7"	Leicestershire	laborer	" 24, " Michigan City	" 24, " Michigan City	
262	Benjamin F. Fralick	"	25	hazel	brown	dark	5' 8"	Wilbriham, Mass.	laborer	" 25, " Newport Bk's, Ky.	" 25, " Newport Bk's, Ky.	
263	Thomas Hurley	"	26	grey	sandy	florid	5' 6"	Worcester, Vt.	carpenter	" 26, " Burlington, Vt.	" 26, " Burlington, Vt.	
264	Michael Collins	3d Art'y	22	hazel	black	dark	5' 6"	Mayo, Ireland	farmer	" 27, " Hartford, Conn.	" 27, " Hartford, Conn.	
265	John H. Vell	"	B	blue	grey	light	5' 10"	Colchester, Vt.	bricklayer	July 4, 1846, Whitehall, N. Y.	" 28, " Whitehall, N. Y.	
266	Solomon Bates	"	B	blue	light	light	5' 10"	Dublin, Ireland	farmer	June 30, 1846, West Point	" 29, " West Point	
267	George Drought	"	B	blue	light	light	5' 7"	Stapleford, England	boot fitter	July 10, 1846, New York City	Aug. 2, 1846, Michigan City	
268	John Davil Daykin	"	B	blue	dark	brown	5' 9"	Leicestershire	laborer	July 13, 1846, Michigan City	Aug. 5, 1846, Ft. Columbus	
269	Thomas Jones	"	B	blue	brown	light	5' 6"	Wilbriham, Mass.	carpenter	" 1, " New York City	July 29, 1846, Newport Bk's, Ky.	
270	Lombard T. Hancock	"	B	blue	grey	light	5' 6"	Worcester, Vt.	tailor	" 2, " Galena, Ill.	" 16, " Galena, Ill.	
271	Aaron B. Stockwell	"	D	blue	brown	light	5' 6"	Williamsburgh, Pa.	laborer	" 3, " "	" 21, " "	
272	John Harron	Recruit	21	blue	brown	fair	5' 6"	Cashelle, Ireland	laborer	June 9, 1846, Oswego, N. Y.	Aug. 6, 1846, Ft. Columbus	
273	Edmund Burke	"	G	blue	light	fair	5' 5"	Ireland	soldier	Oct. 22, 1846, Lancaster, Pa.	" 22, " Lancaster, Pa.	
274	Daniel M. Cady	Parpar. W. Poin.	21	blue	light	light	5' 5"	Darmstadt, Frankfort	weaver	July 20, 1846, Trenton, N. J.	" 23, " Trenton, N. J.	
275	James Wood	3d Drag's	21	blue	dark	fair	5' 9"	Copenhagen, Denmark	laborer	" 11, " Sackets Harbor	" 23, " Ft. Columbus	
276	Barney Galvin	mt'd Riffle R.	22	blue	brown	light	5' 5"	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 10, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	" 18, " Fayetteville, N. Y.	
277	John Stockdale	Recruit	29	black	black	dark	5' 8"	Roscommon, Ireland	farmer	June 19, 1846, Lockport, N. Y.	" 1, " Ft. Niagara, N. Y.	
278	John Ross	"	A	blue	black	dark	5' 7"	Schoharie, N. Y.	blacksmith	" 2, " "	" 8, " "	
279	Samuel Birt	"	A	blue	black	dark	5' 7"	Syracuse, N. Y.	farmer			